

PEOPLE
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The Global Newspaper
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PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1986
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U.S. Encouraged
By Gorbachev's
New Arms Offer
By David Hoffman
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that he was encouraged and "grateful" for new arms-control proposals by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.
White House officials, however, offered several criticisms of the proposals.
Specifically, they noted the continuing Soviet demand that Mr. Reagan drop his plans for a missile defense system, and they described as imbalanced the Gorbachev proposal for eliminating intermediate-range missiles in Europe.
"We are very grateful for the offer," Mr. Reagan told reporters. "We are studying it with great care and it is going to depend now on what takes place in Geneva."
Asked if he was encouraged, Mr. Reagan said, "Yes, it is different than things that we've found in the past from leaders in the Soviet Union. It's just about the first time anyone has ever proposed actually eliminating nuclear weapons."
The presidential spokesman, Larry Speakes, said "the proof of the pudding remains to be seen at Geneva," where the latest round in U.S.-Soviet talks on nuclear and space arms has just resumed. Mr. Speakes said the Soviet response "is another step in what we hope will be an increasingly positive process of give-and-take." He added, "If it is propaganda that will be quickly borne out in Geneva."
"Many elements of the Soviet proposal appear unchanged and cause no concern," he added. "Others, at first glance, appear constructive."
Mr. Speakes said the U.S. welcomes support expressed in the Gorbachev statement "for the goal of the elimination of nuclear weapons."
Mr. Speakes said the U.S. also views as "constructive" the Soviet statement on verification measures, including on-site inspection. But he said the U.S. "needs to be reassured into specifics for it to be properly evaluated."
Mr. Speakes noted that the statement continued to limit offensive nuclear arms reductions to a ban on "space-strike arms," a Soviet term for Mr. Reagan's missile defense system, now in the research stage, known as the Strategic Defense Initiative. Mr. Speakes said the system is not a first-strike weapon as the Soviets have charged.
The spokesman also said the U.S. remains "suspicious" of the Soviet nuclear test moratorium offer because Moscow has broken previous agreements in the past. Gorbachev offered to extend the Soviet test moratorium for three months and called on the U.S. to join it, but Mr. Speakes said they need to continue testing.
On Mr. Gorbachev's proposed (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

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Europe's Movies: A New Focus



Bernd Eichinger, left, the producer of "The Name of the Rose," on the set with Jean-Jacques Annaud, the director.

Getting Down to Business

Europe's New Approaches to Competition

In the face of American and Japanese competition, Western Europe faces a major test not just of its technological potential, but of its capacity to make far-reaching economic and sociological changes. This is the fifth in a series of articles, appearing from time to time, focusing on these issues.

Automatic Budget Cuts Ricochet Across the U.S.

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Doctors will receive less for treating elderly patients under Medicare. Nonprofit organizations may have to pay higher postage for hand-raising letters. College students will be charged more for government-guaranteed loans.

These are just some of the ways American consumers will feel the effects of automatic cuts in U.S. government spending announced Wednesday because of a new law requiring the U.S. to balance its budget by 1991.

James C. Miller 3d, President Ronald Reagan's budget director, said that the administration would make the cuts with "a minimum of disruption" to government services (Page 3).

But the public may notice the cuts in numerous other ways, according to budget officials and program administrators at various agencies.

For instance, officials said, the camping season at national parks will be shortened, to reduce the need for park rangers and maintenance workers. The National Weather Service in some parts of the country, may issue forecasts twice a day, rather than three times as it now does.

"We will try to maintain the accuracy of our reports, particularly the warnings of severe storms, tornadoes and hurricanes," said Robert W. Friday Jr., deputy director of the Weather Service, a part of the Commerce Department.

But with forecasts coming every 12 hours rather than every eight hours, he said, there may be more occasions when people suffer from rainstorms occur after hearing a forecast of fair weather.

The fee that a student pays to obtain a guaranteed loan, now \$125 for a \$2,500 loan, would increase to \$137.50, according to calculations by William C. Sullivan, director of the Education Department official who is now special counsel to the "Consumer Bankers Association."

In addition, he said, the money that banks received from the government on a \$2,500 student loan would decline by about \$10, to \$252.50 a year, assuming no change in present Treasury bill rates.

In health care, doctors and hospitals will be paid 99 cents on the dollar for treating Medicare patients, officials said, under a provision of the new budget-balancing law that calls for a 1 percent reduction in Medicare payment amounts. Doctors and hospitals generally cannot increase charges to patients to offset the cut.

Medicare physician fees have been frozen by law since July 1984. At the National Institutes of Health, officials assessing the effects of cuts said they would probably cut back the number of biomedical research grants rather than reduce the amount of each grant.

At the moment, the officials said they did not see how they could

An Industry Long Ailing Goes Global



Max M. Kampelman of the United States, left, and Viktor P. Karpov of the Soviet Union greeted each other in Geneva on Thursday as a new round of talks opened on reducing nuclear arms. At center is Maynard W. Glittman, another member of the U.S. team.

Soviet Proposal Is on Table at Geneva

GENEVA — U.S. and Soviet negotiators resumed talks on limiting nuclear arms Thursday, and the chief Soviet delegate formally presented a proposal by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, to abolish nuclear weapons by the end of the century.

"We will present those proposals today because we feel those proposals are the key points for our discussion," Viktor P. Karpov said before the U.S. delegation arrived at the Soviet mission.

Mr. Karpov said that the first stage of Mr. Gorbachev's plan, which calls for a 50-percent cut in Soviet and U.S. nuclear arms, was

"a direct task" of the negotiators in Geneva. Mr. Gorbachev made the proposal Wednesday.

The new round of arms talks began with a two-hour session between the six principal U.S. and Soviet negotiators and their aides.

Terry Shroeder, a U.S. spokesman, declined to provide details of the substance of the talks, citing the confidentiality agreement accepted by both sides when the negotiators began in March.

Mr. Karpov, speaking to reporters, criticized the U.S. plan for a space-based missile defense system, known as the Strategic Defense Initiative and frequently called "star wars."

Colonel Qadhafi, right, embraces Abu Faras at a meeting Wednesday night in Tripoli that was attended by officials of dissident Palestinian factions, including Abu Musa, left.

Qadhafi Says He'll Train Terrorists

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service
TRIPOLI, Libya — Colonel Muammar Qadhafi has declared that he will train and equip Arab guerrillas for "terrorism and suicide missions."

Libya, he said, is "a base for the liberation of Palestine." He said that if Israel or the United States attacked it, he would use "all forms of violence in self-defense."

Although Colonel Qadhafi spoke mainly of the "unconventional" weapons at his disposal, his remarks came a day after Soviet war-



Colonel Qadhafi, right, embraces Abu Faras at a meeting Wednesday night in Tripoli that was attended by officials of dissident Palestinian factions, including Abu Musa, left.

Gemayel's Town Shelled; Hobeika Is Said to Flee

BEIRUT — Pro-Syrian forces poured shells into President Amin Gemayel's mountain stronghold Thursday as the Christian militia leader who signed a peace pact for Lebanon apparently fled the country.

Clouds of dust and smoke rose above the Gemayel family village of Bikfaya and shells exploded at the rate of about 12 a minute.

President's sources said that the chief of the Lebanese army, Elias Hobeika, who signed the Syrian-backed peace accord Dec. 28, fled to Cyprus by helicopter and then to Paris.

In Nicosia, however, Cypriot officials denied that Mr. Hobeika was aboard either of two helicopters that took him to Cyprus, saying he flew to board a private jet for the airport. Lebanese sources in Paris, however, said that the official had denied his presence for security reasons.

Mr. Hobeika's departure, if confirmed, could scuttle the peace agreement between the Syrian army and the two main Muslim militias and 10 years of civil war.

Mr. Hobeika's support for the pact, which would give Muslims a greater share of political power, caused a split in Christian ranks precipitating fighting in East Beirut.

In Bikfaya, villagers hid in basements as Muslim and leftist militiamen poured in artillery fire.

In Moslem-run West Beirut, militia sources said scores of Druze and leftist fighters were moving out of the city for a possible showdown in the mountains with the Christian president's men.

Christian radio stations repeatedly appealed for blood donors after the fighting, which local newspapers described as a coup against the peace agreement.

Mr. Hobeika, 28, was trapped in East Beirut headquarters Wednesday by Mr. Gemayel's Phalangist militiamen and fighters loyal to the Lebanese Forces' chief of staff, Samir Geagea.

The sources said Mr. Hobeika had denied his presence for security reasons.

Lord Hanson, who has acquired 15 percent of the shares of Westland PLC, Pages 5, 11.

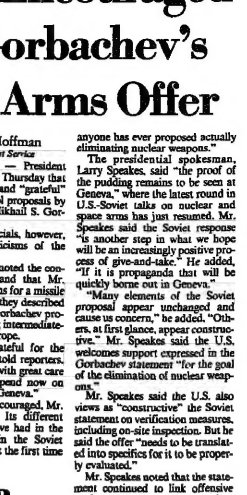
Edward Shevardnadze reportedly told Japan that the Soviet Union would not discuss the return of some islands. Page 5.

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Aquino Calls Mindanao A 'War Zone,' Pledges To Redress Grievances

By William Benjamin
Washington Post Service

DAVAO, Philippines — Corason C. Aquino, the opposition presidential candidate, described the southern Philippine island of Mindanao as a "war zone" Thursday and pledged to redress immediately the "legitimate grievances" of Muslims and Communist insurgents if he wins the Feb. 7 election.

In an address that he characterized as a "major policy speech" on social justice, Mrs. Aquino also vowed to revitalize the Philippine armed forces by "immediately retiring all overlying generals" whose terms have been extended beyond mandatory retirement age and by providing "leadership by personal example."

Mrs. Aquino made the statements after learning upon her arrival in Davao that her godson had been killed by unidentified armed men in an ambush Wednesday in her home province of Tarlac. He had been doing political work for her campaign to unseat President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

In a question and answer session after her speech, she called on Mr. Marcos to investigate the "brutal killing" of her godson and the military officials who were involved in the killing.

"I feel sure this is a political killing," Mrs. Aquino said. "I asked Mr. Marcos to look into this and stop all of these killings. I hold him responsible for any killings of my political leaders."

[The U.S. State Department called Thursday for the swift capture and prosecution of the gunmen who killed Mr. de Jesus, The Associated Press reported from Washington.]

[Bernard Kalich, the State Department spokesman, said that Mr. de Jesus had met with U.S. Embassy officials the day before his death to complain about violence in Tarlac province.]

Mr. de Jesus was the second political opponent for Mrs. Aquino killed in Tarlac in the last two weeks, her aides said. One said he was shot on a road by a man on a motorcycle, then finished off by gunmen with M-16 rifles.

Mrs. Aquino delivered her speech after citing a motorcycle accident in an area of Davao called Norte province, where rebels of the New People's Army, the armed wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines, has been active.

Addressing a gathering crowd of about 10,000 at dusk in the town of Taguig, she said that, if she were elected, she would order the arrest of rebel leaders in an effort to end the bloodshed in the growing insurgency.

"I will call for a cease-fire for six months," Mrs. Aquino said. "I will talk with the leaders to stop the killings, to find out what their demands are, what they need and what we can do for them."

She reiterated her denial of Mr. Marcos's accusations that she and her advisers are allied with Communists.

"I am not a Communist," she said. "I do not like any killings, so I will ask the Communists to talk to me to stop all the fighting and get together for the good of our country."

The New People's Army began waging what it calls a "protracted people's war" against the Marcos government in 1969 with fewer than 100 fighters. It has since grown into a nationwide insurgency with an estimated 12,000 guerrillas.

At a banana and coconut plantation that Mrs. Aquino visited near Taguig, a manager said that the New People's Army has "killed 30 of our people over the last two years."

In a speech later at a gymnasium in Davao, the Philippines' third largest city, Mrs. Aquino lamented that "Mindanao, the land of promise, has become the land of broken promises littered with the bodies of broken and mangled Filipinos."

She told about 3,000 people, mostly students, that Mr. Marcos compounded a Muslim separatist rebellion by driving to Mindanao the Communist insurgents "who were battling his unjust regime in the northern parts of the country and pursuing their vision of a just society."

Mr. Marcos's degradation of Mindanao's people and resources, she said, "assured the insurgents a good reception."

She accused Mr. Marcos of having "laid the foundation for a last-

ing war of brother against brother. A war marked sometimes by unmitigated cruelty by both sides and untold suffering of hapless civilians."

Many of the insurgents, she said, "believe they have just causes but they have given up on the capacity of the Marcos regime to give relief to their just grievances."

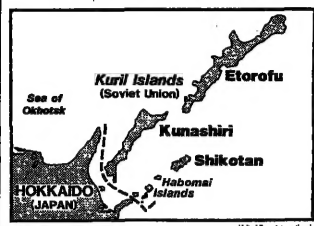
The social and economic reforms she proposed would go a long way toward solving the insurgency problem, she said.

Beyond that, she said, to sustained applause, she would "immediately declare a cease-fire with the rebels and release political prisoners and thereafter enter into dialogue with the insurgents in order to afford the new administration the opportunity to immediately redress their legitimate grievances."

"On the other hand," she continued, "the criminals among them who merely prey on helpless citizens will be dealt with as they deserve. I ask you to trust me that I will be fair and just."

Mrs. Aquino said that the Philippines had been "demoralized and dishonored by the Marcos regime," and she pledged to "reclaim and revitalize the military."

She said she expected Mr. Marcos to accuse her of having stolen the election. "This is just like Mr. Marcos who can think of nothing but stealing," Mrs. Aquino said.



The Soviet foreign minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, above left, and Shintaro Abe, his Japanese counterpart, Thursday in Tokyo. The disputed islands are Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and Habomai.

Soviet Seeks to Enhance Image of Afghan Rulers

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is orchestrating a campaign to enhance international recognition of the regime it imposed in Afghanistan, according to Western and Asian diplomats here.

The campaign involves stepping up pressure on Bakht Karim, the Afghan leader, to provide his political base and to advertise his role for political compromise through the international news media.

The efforts have resulted in the inclusion of a prominent non-Communist in the Karim government and an apparent from the Soviet communist Party newspaper. The 11 included a deputy prime minister, five ministers and five deputy ministers.

Eleven non-Communists were added to the Afghan government last year, according to a Jan. 3 article in Pravda, the Soviet communist Party newspaper. The 11 included a deputy prime minister, five ministers and five deputy ministers.

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Babrak Karmal

also to be mounting a public relations campaign abroad. Mr. Karim gave a rare interview last week to a Japanese newspaper, Asahi. Afghanistan's envoy here on Tuesday invited about 20 Moscow-based reporters from Western and Asian countries on a week-long trip to Afghanistan.

Visits for Western journalists to Afghanistan are seldom approved. The increased contact between Afghans and foreign journalists coincides with greatly increased coverage of the Afghan war in the Soviet press in recent months.

Hawke, a 'Good Bloke,' Keeps the Confidence of Australians

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

SYDNEY — On a popular national television show, a character re-emerging President Ronald Reagan was asked about the Australian prime minister.

A flummery silence was followed by a flicker of recognition; then the blustering, "Ah, your prime minister, Mr. Hawke."

This kind of portrait of Bob Hawke as a compliant U.S. ally, facing challenges but also enjoying approval here, which his popularity is based in large measure on his reputation as a "good bloke."

In sharp contrast to the fraternal administration across the Tasman sea, New Zealand, the three-year-old Labor government in Australia openly boasts of its stable relationship with the United States.

Visits by nuclear-armed U.S. ships are welcomed, and there is little hint of protest about the presence of the business community in the country's vast interior. Some members of Mr. Hawke's government privately admit New

Zealand for standing up to the Americans by refusing entry to U.S. nuclear vessels. But they know that the Australian public still harbors anxieties about the nation's geographic position as a white continent at the foot of a red sea.

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Bob Hawke

"He has followed a fairly pragmatic, right-wing economic policy," said John Freston, the research director of the Australian Business Council, a lobbying group of the country's large companies.

The organization, Asia Watch, said that North Korea has one of the largest concentrations of political prisoners in the world and "is a major violator of human rights."

The group's conclusions, released this week in a report titled "Human Rights in Korea," were based on more than 200 interviews with government officials, opposition groups and church leaders, students,

journalists and U.S. Embassy officials, as well as on personal observations by visitors.

"Very severe punishment and beatings were inflicted on prisoners, harassment, arrests and beatings have multiplied," said Adrian DeWid, chairman of the New York-based South Korea Human Rights Foundation.

Mr. DeWid said officials of South Korea's ruling military regime frequently "direct 'goon squads' to assault labor union organizers and raid student offices."

While police arrest and detain political opponents for up to 30 days without charges, which is allowable under South Korean law, he said.

"The South Korean military government practices a pervasive policy of repression with gross violations of human rights," he said.

"The current government maintains itself by repression, such as in arrests that are quite typically based on the reports of church, diplomatic and refugee sources."

North Korean officials did not respond to the group's request to conduct a visit to their country, Mr. DeWid said.

The report deplores North Korea's "closed society which, despite having made advances in the socio-economic sphere, is without the basic civil and political rights recognized in international law."

It is based on the observations of a re-

Kuril Talks Said to Be Ruled Out By Soviet

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, indicated to Japanese officials Thursday that his government was not willing to discuss the return of a group of islands that Soviet troops seized from Japan in 1945, an informed source said.

Japan regards possession of the four small islands, which lie just northeast of its northernmost island, Hokkaido, as the main impediment to improved relations with Moscow.

Japanese officials had hoped that Mr. Shevardnadze, the first Soviet foreign minister to visit their country in a decade, would show new flexibility on the question.

Mr. Shevardnadze made his remarks Thursday during his third meeting with Shintaro Abe, the Japanese foreign minister, the source said. At the end of the session, the two men agreed that they should issue a joint communiqué before Mr. Shevardnadze leaves Japan on Sunday. Discussions on the communiqué are to be held Friday, the source added.

Japanese negotiators are still hoping for a shift in the Soviet position, the source said, because Mr. Shevardnadze knows that Japan will not be a party to a communiqué unless there is some direct or indirect reference to the need to settle the islands issue.

A Foreign Ministry official described the talks on the islands as delicate and extremely complicated. "We are not prepared to provide details," he said.

He said Mr. Shevardnadze agreed to continue talks on Tokyo's proposal to allow Japanese former residents of the islands to visit ancestral graves and other sites. Such visits were halted in 1976.

Mr. Shevardnadze's visit to Japan, a close military ally of the United States, is seen as part of a general warming in Moscow toward the West, Japan and the Soviet Union, which ended a cold war at the end of World War II, never signed a peace treaty and often have been on hostile terms since.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Shevardnadze on Thursday evening, Mr. Abe pressed the islands issue.

The issue "cannot be avoided if Japan-Soviet relations are to further develop," he said.

In his speech, Mr. Shevardnadze made no reference to the islands.

Moscow counts the islands as part of the chain known as the Kuril Islands at the end of World War II by agreement of the Allies. Japan, supported by the United States, claims that the islands are not included in the Kuril Islands.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry official, speaking for the first time during Thursday's discussions to explain a disarming proposal that was proposed Wednesday by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

The talks also touched on territorial disputes in the Korean peninsula, North and South Korea and trade issues.

New IHT Phone Number: 46.37.93.00

The International Herald Tribune has a new telephone number: 46.37.93.00. For calls from outside France, the country and city access codes remain the same: (33-1).

WORLD BRIEFS

France Expels South African Attaché

PARIS (Reuters) — France has ordered South Africa's military attaché to leave the country and will not allow him to be replaced, the Ministry for External Relations said Thursday.

A communiqué said the attaché had until Jan. 21 to leave. He was named, but the latest diplomatic lists identify the attaché as Colonel A. K. de Jager. The ministry said the decision was in line with restrictions against South Africa that were adopted in September by European Community foreign ministers meeting in Luxembourg.

Prime Minister Laurent Fabius announced in July that France would apply economic sanctions against South Africa, withdrew its military attaché and recall its ambassador for consultations. He said the measures were being taken to protect South Africa's apartheid system and a crackdown by security forces.

Kuwaiti Airliner Strays Over Golan

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Israeli jets intercepted a Kuwaiti Airways passenger plane that strayed over the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights on Thursday and escorted it out of Israeli-controlled airspace, a military official said.

The official said: "Israeli planes were directed to it and it was allowed to proceed on its way after being positively identified as a civilian aircraft that had strayed because of a navigation error. It turned back after its pilots realized their mistake." The plane was a Boeing 707, carrying 110 passengers and crew aboard, was on a flight from Damascus to Kuwait.

Spain to Establish Ties With Israel

MADRID (WP) — Spain will establish formal diplomatic relations with Israel on Friday in a ceremony at The Hague involving the leaders of both countries, a spokesman for Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez said Thursday.

The spokesman said that Mr. Gonzalez would travel to the Dutch capital on Sunday for a meeting with Israeli prime minister, Shimon Peres, who is to arrive that day to begin a European tour.

Spain is expected to balance its move with a statement of its continued support for a just solution of the Palestinian problem and is reported to be considering a series of gestures that could include upgrading the status of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The PLO has maintained an office in Madrid for several years. Despite such migrating moves, Spain has been itself for a terrorist backdrop; for example, severe security measures are in effect at Spanish airports.

Ethiopian, Somali Leaders Hold Talks

DIRE DAWA (Reuters) — Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, and President Mohammed Siad Barre of Somalia held talks in Addis Ababa on Thursday for the first time in nearly two years, and diplomats said Thursday it indicated they might seek to end hostilities between the two countries.

The diplomats, who asked not to be named, said Colonel Mengistu and Mr. Barre shared dinner wuzzly after the talks. They were here to mark the opening of a three-day meeting on the East African drought.

The two men led their countries in a bloody war in 1977-78. Over a million died in Somalia's Ogaden desert region. Since then, Mr. Barre has kept away from summit meetings of the Organization of African Unity to avoid Colonel Mengistu.

Anti-Managua Aid Possible, Lugar Says

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Congress probably would approve \$30 million to \$50 million in military aid for the Nicaraguan rebels if the funding request from the Reagan administration "is done right," according to the spokesman for the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The chairman, Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, believed the request would be approved by both houses of Congress if it is presented as part of a military and political package, the spokesman said Wednesday. He said the U.S. administration would have to combine its request about a Cuban and Soviet threat in the region with a demonstration that the rebel leadership was committed to democracy.

Mr. Lugar's spokesman and other congressional sources said the administration was on the verge of deciding to seek a resumption of the military aid, which Congress stopped in 1984. A request also is expected the sources said, for the renewal of \$27 million in nonmilitary aid that was approved last July and will run out at the end of March. An official in the administration said it still had not decided whether to proceed with the military aid request and how much money to send.

Students and Police Clash in Ecuador

QUITO, Ecuador (UPI) — Students protesting high prices and U.S. policies clashed repeatedly with policemen Thursday near the U.S. Embassy, police said, and dozens of demonstrators were arrested.

President Leon Febres Cordero was on an official visit Tuesday to the United States where he met with President Ronald Reagan and other U.S. officials.

Police said dozens of protesters were arrested Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning. Student leaders said that there had been "peaceful repression" of the protesters and that many demonstrators had been beaten or bruised. The protesters shouted slogans against the United States and its policies. They also complained that prices were too high.

For the Record

The World Health Organization said Thursday in Geneva that it would create a two-member unit to fight the disease AIDS, which it said had claimed more than 20,000 victims throughout the world, half of whom have died.

As of early part-time soldier in the Ulster Defense Regiment was killed when a bomb attached to his car exploded Wednesday night at Castlebar near Ulster's border with Ireland, police in Belfast reported. (AP)

From entering Britain, Home Secretary Douglas Hurd said the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Farran had been invited to visit next week by the Hackney Black People's Association, a group in north London. (AP)

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U.S. Says Spending Cuts Will Cause 'Minimum Of Disruption' in 1986

By Jonathan Fuchberger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration said Wednesday that \$11.7 billion in fiscal 1986 spending cuts, announced under the new budget-balancing law, could be achieved with "a minimum of disruption."

The officials in the administration and the head of the House Budget Committee said that if another, and larger, round of automatic cuts was required next year, it would have disastrous consequences.

A cut of more than \$50 billion is possible in 1987 if Congress and the White House do not cut spending or raise revenue to reduce the deficit to \$144 billion, the limit allowed by the law for that fiscal year.

The comments came as the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office announced the specifications for the spending cuts, which are divided equally between the military and the nonmilitary budget.

The House Budget Committee said that if another, and larger, round of automatic cuts was required next year, it would have disastrous consequences.

Military spending is reduced \$5.85 billion in 1986. The nonmilitary cuts range from a \$1,000 reduction in the expense for the secretary of the Senate to a \$1-billion cut at the Department of Health and Human Services.

A State Department spokesman, Charles E. Roman, said there would be cuts in security assistance for every country that receives such aid from the United States.

Among the programs that will not be cut this year because of the way the new law works are \$77 million in nonmilitary aid to the rebels fighting the government of Nicaragua and \$12 billion in economic aid to Israel.

Administration officials said Wednesday that the White House would not work with Congress to avoid the automatic cuts, which become final March 1.

The joint report of the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office goes to the comptroller general, Charles A. Bowsher, Mr. Bowsher, who can revise the plan, is to submit it to the president Tuesday.

The provision of the new budget law that led to these spending cuts has been challenged in U.S. District Court here and could be overturned. If the challenge is successful, the cuts would not occur until Congress passed a law to put them into effect.

James C. Miller Jr., director of the Office of Management and Budget, said that he did not expect agencies to lay off workers or force them to take days off without pay.

The administration is committed to carrying out the congressional mandate, Mr. Miller said. "And we will meet those cuts here in the administration with a minimum of disruption."

Some agency heads said Wednesday that it was likely they would have to force workers to take days off without pay.



President Ronald Reagan putting a golf ball through a hole in the carpet aboard Air Force One.

The photo, recently released by the White House, was taken in November en route to the Geneva summit meeting. It shows, clockwise from bottom left, Major Thomas Carter, the president's military aide; Robert C. McFarlane, then national security adviser; James F. Kuhm, presidential aide; Thomas C. Dawson, an aide to Donald T. Regan; Secretary of State George P. Shultz; Mr. Regan, White House chief of staff; Mr. Reagan and Dennis Thomas, an assistant to Mr. Regan.

Puttering Around the Plane

President Ronald Reagan put a golf ball through a hole in the carpet aboard Air Force One. The photo, recently released by the White House, was taken in November en route to the Geneva summit meeting. It shows, clockwise from bottom left, Major Thomas Carter, the president's military aide; Robert C. McFarlane, then national security adviser; James F. Kuhm, presidential aide; Thomas C. Dawson, an aide to Donald T. Regan; Secretary of State George P. Shultz; Mr. Regan, White House chief of staff; Mr. Reagan and Dennis Thomas, an assistant to Mr. Regan.

Representative William H. Gray 3d, Democrat of Pennsylvania, who is chairman of the House Budget Committee, said that this year's cut was manageable.

The real limit is the magnitude of both arms in 1987, he said, if a cut of \$50 billion or more is needed.

Mr. Gray said that without "some leadership from the White House" a compromise on a separate package to reduce the deficit would not be likely, thus forcing more automatic cuts this fall.

He said it was too early to tell whether Congress would be spurred to work out its own deficit-reducing package later this year to meet the limits under the law, or whether the lawmakers would simply let the automatic cuts go into effect.

The cuts would bring the projected deficit for 1986 to about \$209 billion. Because of the effect of the 1986 cuts on long-term contracts, the trims announced Wednesday will also result in some savings in 1987, but the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office have not calculated that figure.

Shultz Seeks Tougher U.S. Response to Terrorism

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has said that the United States "cannot wait for absolute certainty and clarity" before using military force to strike at terrorist groups or countries that support them.

He also seemed to take issue with the view of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain that such strikes would be contrary to international law.

In a speech in which he repeated his call for tougher American responses to terrorism, Mr. Shultz did not specifically complain about target specifically linked to the Abu Nidal group.

An aide to Mr. Shultz said the secretary was now trying to make certain that if there were another terrorist attack emanating from Libya, there would be no hesitancy about using military force, now that virtually all economic sanctions have been imposed by the United States.

Although Mr. Shultz's comments seemed to be implicitly critical of the president's decision, the White House said that "the president does not think that the secretary of state is off the reservation."

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz met Wednesday morning with John C. Whitehead, the deputy secretary of state, who arrived Thursday in London to begin a visit to several West European nations, to discuss steps the allies might take against Libya, to complement, if not match, the American sanctions.

There has been virtually no support from the allies for doing anything against Libya. Mrs. Thatcher, who is regarded as Reagan's closest ally, said Friday that she opposed economic sanctions because they were unwarranted and opposed military retaliation because the felt it would be contrary to what she regarded as "international law."

Mr. Shultz, without mentioning Mrs. Thatcher by name, attacked this contention. He said "in the wake of the recent attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports, we have heard it asserted that military action is tantamount to terrorism. This is contrary to international law."

Possibly alluding also to remarks Monday by Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger, Mr. Shultz said: "Some have suggested that even to contemplate using force against terrorism is to lower ourselves to the barbaric level of the terrorists. I want to take this issue head-on. Mr. Weinberger has said: 'We should not use terrorist means to deal with terrorism.'"

Mr. Shultz said: "It is absurd to argue that international law prohibits us from capturing terrorists in international waters or airports, from attacking them on the soil of other nations even for the purpose of rescuing hostages, or from using force against states that support, train, and harbor terrorists or guerrillas."

"International law requires no such result," he said. "A nation attacked by terrorists is permitted to use force to prevent or prevent future attacks, to strike terrorists, or to remove its citizens, when no other means is available."

"We are right to be reluctant to mount our sword," Mr. Shultz said. "But we cannot let the ambiguity of the terrorist threat reduce us to total impotence. A policy filled with so many qualifications and conditions that they all could never be met would amount to a policy of paralysis."

5 Nations Will Revive Contadora Peace Talks

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

GUATEMALA CITY — The five Central American nations have endorsed new initiatives aimed at reviving the region's peace process, according to officials meeting here.

Foreign ministers of the five nations — Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica — formally agreed to renew what is known as the Contadora peace talks Wednesday, which they had suspended in December.

They also backed a document that urged the United States to resume direct negotiations with Nicaragua's Sandinista government.

In addition, the five agreed to consider forming a regional legislative body similar to the European Parliament.

Officials said there were no plans for direct elections to the proposed body, however. Rather, they would be elected by the national assemblies of Central America's republics.

Four of the five agreed to hold a regional summit meeting in Guatemala on an unspecified date this spring. It was expected that the fifth, Costa Rica, also would participate.

Despite the new agreements, the five nations resumed at odds on several issues that stalled the Contadora negotiations that began three years ago.

"The problem is that the United States and Contadora are going in diametrically opposed directions. It's going to make it harder for the Central American states to reach an agreement," said a senior diplomat of an U.S. ally here.

The Contadora Group, composed of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, has been seeking to negotiate an agreement to end the often violent conflicts in Central America since they first met for that purpose in January 1983 at Contadora, Panama.

A major factor contributing to an upset atmosphere here this week was the active role of Guatemala's new president, Marco Vinicio Cerros. He proposed both that Central American legislators meet at the regional summit meeting. The diplomatic activity took place while dignitaries were here to attend Mr. Cerros's inauguration this week as Guatemala's first civilian president since 1970.

Another factor was formation of a Contadora-Sandinista port group by four South American democracies — Argentina, Peru, Brazil and Uruguay — which began to participate directly in the peace negotiating process along with the Contadora Group and the United Nations.

Under a regional Contadora treaty drafted last summer, the five would be obliged to reduce their weapons stockpiles, honor foreign military advisers, halt support for guerrillas fighting in neighboring countries and guarantee a democratic political process at home.

But the Contadora effort has been stymied by differences between El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, all U.S. allies, on the other.

The Central American nations failed Nov. 21 to meet a self-imposed deadline for signing the draft treaty. In early December they agreed to suspend talks until May, when new presidents would be in place in Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica.

The Contadora countries and the Support Group met last weekend in Caraballeda, Venezuela, and approved a 10-page statement aimed at resuming the talks. It called on Washington to resume direct talks with Nicaragua that were suspended a year ago.

The foreign ministers of the five Central American nations issued a two-page declaration last Wednesday night that endorsed the Caraballeda declaration. "It means that we are going to reactivate the talks regarding the Contadora initiative," said the Honduran president-elect, José Azcona.

Soviet Trying to Mediate End to Yemen Fighting

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

CAIRO — The Soviet Union attempted Thursday to mediate an end to the power struggle in South Yemen, one of its main Middle Eastern allies, but initial uprisings in the country have threatened to expand the fighting.

Force fighting continued for a fourth day in the capital of Aden, according to fragmentary reports from Yemen. The lines of communication were still cut.

Merchant seamen in the harbor told their shipping agents of deafening blasts and sky-high balls of flame over the city, apparently from a burning ammunition dump.

The battles pitted doctrinaire Communists known to be close to Moscow against the avowedly Marxist regime of President Ali Nasser Mohammed, who has been seeking rapprochement with his more conservative neighbors, Saudi Arabia, Oman and North Yemen.

A meeting was reportedly underway in the Soviet capital, Moscow, Thursday when Mr. Nasser Mohammed and rebel leaders in hopes of ending the fighting.

According to an unconfirmed report, the four rebel leaders from the state-run radio had said they were prepared to negotiate a truce with Mr. Nasser Mohammed were at the meeting.

With most communications cut, details of the fighting were sketchy and the political situation murky. "Fighting continues and the situation is confused," said a Western source, summing up a message received from his embassy in Aden.

There were reports from a number of sources, including several Arabic newspapers in the Gulf, that fighting had spread to the tribal hinterlands and that armed Bedouins were moving toward the capital in support of the rebels.

"It appears that fighting has spread to all six provinces," said a Western diplomat in Sana'a, North Yemen, referring to radio messages he had received from Aden. "In Aden, gunfire and rocket fighting is still going on."

"This is still very much a tribal region," said an analyst. "An important question is how this comes into play. If the tribes who have been quiet get into this, it could be a bodyguard of civil war."

Several sources familiar with South Yemen stressed the importance of traditional tribal and regional ties and the possibility the fighting could spread along these lines.

Stations Scramble Signals To Foil Dish Antennas in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

stations in a policy for this year, and NBC-TV is considering a similar move. ABC-TV said it is weighing its options.

The scrambling signals received in Europe will remain largely unchanged by the new scrambling in the United States, broadcast company officials told the International Herald Tribune.

[The European signal of Cable News Network, or CNN, will remain unscrambled, Cable News Network officials said Thursday in London. He said, however, that unauthorized viewers are picking up CNN's programs and that the company is considering plans for scrambling.]

[Fiona Waters, a spokeswoman for Britain's Sky Channel, said the company scrambles all of its satellite signals.]

The encrypting of satellite transmissions will not disrupt viewers paying cable television subscribers, whose cable companies will unscramble the signal and send it on its way.

Several bills are pending before Congress to delay the scrambling until the question of "who owns the sky" is settled, and until more unscramblers are made available. Several members of Congress have said that as the scrambling continues, the political dimensions of the issue will increase.

"Satellite television technology is the first instance where the resources of space have been capitalized on by the individual consumer," said Roy Wills, administrative assistant to Representative W.J. Tamm, Democrat of Louisiana, the author of a bill in Congress to assure access to satellite transmissions as a fair price.

The program of pay television has little sympathy, however.

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Colonel's Suit Against CBS Dismissed

By Arnold H. Lubach
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A \$44-million libel suit that a retired U.S. Army colonel filed about a CBS News television broadcast of the program "60 Minutes" has been thrown out by U.S. appeals court.

The panel said CBS had presented sufficient evidence to defend its overall view of Colonel Herbert, a British defector, and such articles would be contrary to international law.

Where there is sufficient evidence to justify the main point in a news story, a libel action cannot be based on some minor subsidiary statements that merely support the story's overall conclusion, the appeals court said, in a new guideline.

Colonel Herbert was entitled to a trial on the other statements. "For Herbert to base his defamation action on subsidiary statements whose ultimate defamatory implications are themselves not actionable," Judge Kaufman wrote, "we believe, would be a classic case of the tail wagging the dog."

David Boies, the lawyer for CBS, said the decision "affirms important principles protecting journalists from plaintiffs who try to take particular statements in an article or broadcast out of context and base a libel action on those statements."

Colonel Herbert's lawyer, Joseph W. Lubell, said he and his client might again appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

"The decision is frankly not surprising," Mr. Lubell said, "in light of Judge Kaufman's well-known predisposition in favor of the media and in light of his earlier ruling in this case, which was later reversed by the Supreme Court."

Mr. Lubell was referring to a 1979 decision by the Supreme Court, which said the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution did not protect journalists accused of libel by public figures from being compelled to explain why they made specific news judgments in preparing disputed news stories.

In early stages of the lawsuit, Mr. Lubell refused to answer some of the questions from a colonel's lawyers on the ground that they infringed on an editorial process protected by the First Amendment.



Anthony R. Herbert

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Stop-and-Search in the Gulf

Iran's stop-and-search of an American merchant vessel in the international waters of the Gulf caused the United States an awkward predicament. There is an obvious American interest in protecting the American flag on the high seas. At the same time, the Reagan administration evidently wants to pursue a wide latitude to conduct searches itself. To combat the drug traffic, the United States regularly intercepts private ships in the Caribbean. It is not beyond conceiving that it may want to stop shipping going in and out of Nicaragua or Libya.

This may help explain the otherwise restrained, even mild, official response to the Sunday search. The administration stifled protest and granted that Iran as a belligerent had "certain rights" to check neutral shipping for military cargo. But although the ship had been stopped in a war zone, it was not bound for Iraq; it was carrying general civilian cargo from Pakistan to a country, the United Arab Emirates, that is not a belligerent in the Iran-

Iraq war. The United States declares itself neutral in that war, although it does not countenance the United States' policy to negotiate, and its diplomacy is pointed toward that still-elusive end.

In the Gulf incident, the administration took a conspicuous one-step-forward, one-step-back maneuver — to underline American diplomacy with Iran's high-seas search of the President's flag. It is weighing providing an escort to other American merchant vessels. It is worth noting, however, that in recent months the Iranians have stopped the ships of more than half a dozen states in a largely unsuccessful effort to choke off Iraq, which in its own largely unsuccessful effort, has actually shut up ships heading east to Iran for the three-day holiday. For the duration, the course of the war is likely to have more effect on freedom of the seas than international law.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

How to Honor Dr. King

"One day," Martin Luther King Jr. wrote in his 1963 letter from the Birmingham City Jail, the South will recognize its real heroes. One day the South will know that these disheveled children of God sat down at lunch counters, they were in the South, they were the best in the American dream and the most sacred values in our Judeo-Christian heritage."

Today, people far beyond the American South recognize and honor in observing the first Martin Luther King Jr. federal holiday, this year, the nation celebrates more than one man. It celebrates thousands, black and white, who loved America deeply enough to urge, with their voices, their presence and sometimes with their lives, that it live up to its professed ideals. It is the Washington symbolizes the creation of the Union and Abraham Lincoln's preservation. Martin Luther King symbolizes the continuing effort to confer its benefits on every citizen.

Dr. King, who would have been 57 on Thursday, lived to see the creation of the legal foundations of black equality in the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the court decisions that dismantled a state-sanctioned caste system. But his murder in 1968 deprived the nation and people of leadership for the harder task of building black progress in an integrated society.

He had already begun to talk, for example, about dangers to the nation from racism in the family, underlined by fears that racism might use his remarks against black interests. After his death, the plight of the black family became taboo for public discussion, with dread-

ful consequences. The deterioration has now proceeded so far that nearly half of all black families with children are headed by only one parent, usually female and poor. A conviction of black scholars and civil rights leaders has been that the King Jr. holiday recognize the pressures on the black family as central to other problems."

It is paradoxical that the first official celebration of this holiday should come now, when the nation seems utterly uninterested in minority rights. But that underlines the importance of the observance. What would celebrate it even more would have been to celebrate it Thursday, Dr. King's actual birth date, instead of next Monday, as Federal law provides. The same is true for the three-day holiday, which Congress in 1971 extended from their actual dates — Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day and Columbus Day. The idea was to create three-day holiday weekends, much desired by labor unions, the travel and tourist industries and many retail merchants.

These three weekends may be welcome as mini-vacations, but the occasions cheapen the observance. When Washington's Birthday falls on Saturday, Feb. 22, and Washington's Birthday Observance falls on Monday, Feb. 17, the effect is to confuse the public and dilute the holiday. The experience of the last 14 years has made purists of us. Congress acted well in the case of the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday. Let it now take the next step by providing that it and the other holidays observed are observed on their proper dates.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

When Icebergs Can Sink

Ice-nine, the imaginary material in a Kurt Vonnegut novel, was so dangerously infectious that one crystal would have turned the world's waters solid. Now scientists have created ice-nine. Ice II was made 30 years ago, ice VIII and IX were synthesized in the 1960s, and last year an Ottawa lab was the first to create ice X.

Far from solidifying oceans, the new ice is helping iceberg hunters plough through waters already frozen. To scale a model of icebreakers, Canadian researchers have created ice-nine. The new ice is smaller than the old ice, reports Malcolm Browne in The New York Times. Outside the lab, the old ice exists only in the imagination. In the lab, ice-nine is made by crushing ice under high pressure, as on Callisto and Gany-

me, are more tightly packed. Ice I may float in water, but an iceberg of ice X would sink. Scientists have also created ice VII, a novel form of water. Great interest in novel forms of water has come from a report from the University of a substance known as polywater. American chemists have also created ice, taking art of transmuting water into polywater in ultra-thin films, and added important knowledge to the study of water.

After a flurry of scientific articles, however, the polywater industry abruptly collapsed. The critical ingredient of its novel molecular structure turned out to be water. The new ice, ice X, is made by crushing ice under high pressure, as on Callisto and Gany-

me. We will never see it in the wild. Let it now take the next step by providing that it and the other holidays observed are observed on their proper dates.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Soviet Faces Obstacles in Japan

The Soviet Union's diplomatic treatment of Japan has been unbelievably clumsy since the end of World War II. The visit to Tokyo by Eduard Shevardnadze, the first by a Soviet foreign minister in 10 years, represents the beginning of an effort to be more graceful. Actually, the diplomatic effort in Japan is part of a broader Soviet diplomatic campaign in the Pacific that began when Mikhail Gorbachev took office at the Kremlin. Moscow is trying to reassure the United States and other Soviet Pacific nations that the growing Soviet military presence in Southeast Asia poses no danger to the area. Imelda Marcos, the wife of

the Philippine president, was entertained in Moscow recently. At Soviet initiative, high-level contacts with China have resumed. In trying to bring relations with Japan out of the deep freeze, the Soviets face formidable obstacles of their own making. Hundreds of thousands of Japanese soldiers captured by the Russians never made it home after World War II. In recent years the Japanese have even threatened in its dealings with Japan, which it treated as a U.S. satellite. Most important, the Russians have refused to discuss the return of four northern islands captured by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II but that Tokyo still considers to be Japanese.

—Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR JAN. 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Freedom of the Air in Paris
PARIS—Until a few days ago, the air had no proprietor. Anybody was at liberty to fly who could succeed in flying; and the world would have been largely unused by the sky for a law against an aviator for trespassing on or in — a landowner's air. This freedom is now threatened. M. Vale, mayor of a village near Paris, has brought an action against Maurice Farman, well-known aviator, for flying over his estate. The plaintiff claims damages, presumably for the cost and time of the lawsuit and requests the Courts to restrain Mr. Farman from flying over the property at a lower altitude than 200 meters. Why this modest limitation? If proprietary rights in the air go down to the center of the earth, do not proprietary rights in air extend to the center of the solar system? It is a very knotty question.

1936: Einstein Asks U.S. Citizenship
TRENTON, N.J.—Prof. Albert Einstein, frequently described as the "greatest genius of the present day," has signed a "declaration of intention" to become a United States citizen. He will be eligible for citizenship in October, 1938. The world-famous theorist of relativity, a native of Germany, left his country soon after Hitler came to power. Subsequently he was accepted as an appointment on the staff of the Institute for Advanced Study, in Germany. He later joined the faculty of Princeton. His move in applying for first papers in the United States is generally interpreted to mean that he has relinquished all hope of being again established in his own country.

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Japan Tests New Soviet 'Smile' Diplomacy

By Dimitri K. Simes

WASHINGTON — When Eduard A. Shevardnadze, Soviet foreign minister, arrived in Tokyo Wednesday, he was assured of a warm welcome, but little else. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has hailed the visit as a "fruitful beginning" in Soviet-Japanese relations under Mikhail S. Gorbachev. But recent conversations with senior officials in Tokyo suggest that diplomatic niceties notwithstanding, the Nakasone government does not expect big progress with the Kremlin.

The Japanese are pleased that after a 10-year interval a Soviet foreign minister is coming to their capital. And they are happy that this minister is Mr. Shevardnadze rather than his predecessor, Andrei A. Gromyko, a man of formidable intellect, a photographic memory and tremendous foreign-affairs experience, suffered from excessive loyalty on the job. His was a world of the past in which only the United States and the Soviet Union mattered in the great-power equation. Germany and Japan, as defeated and occupied nations, were considered inferior and of no account. No wonder that the increasingly self-confident Japanese found it difficult to swallow.

Mr. Shevardnadze is considered a man to deal with. Where Mr. Gromyko was a man of "no" with a grudge on his face, the new ambassador even says "no" with a smiling smile.

The foreign minister's talks in Tokyo will test how far one can go on smiles alone. On the principal stick-

ing point in Soviet-Japanese relations, the issue of the Northern Territories, the Kremlin's position is unchanged. The four islands still remain a part of the Soviet Union.

Thirty years ago, when Soviet-Japanese relations were at their warmest, the islands were re-annexed by the Soviet Union. The Japanese government, however, has not agreed to negotiate a peace treaty. But the

M-24 helicopter gunships (the same used with effectiveness against rebels in Afghanistan and Nicaragua). The growth of the Soviet fleet into a major ocean-going force increases the strategic value of the islands that control access to the Sea of Okhotsk. In the absence of any genuine movement on the Northern Territories dispute, the Japanese government is not prepared to play ball with

An adversary's more skillful diplomacy is not always a cause for jubilation. If Mr. Shevardnadze makes Japan complacent, Tokyo's U.S. relations may suffer.

tracy was never signed, and Moscow soon changed its mind. With the arrogance of a superior power, the Russians adopted the stand that no territorial problem existed, since there were no Soviet claims to Japan. The Japanese grievances presumably were caused by the Soviet refusal to serve of nothing but contempt.

There is no evidence that this stand has been altered under Mr. Shevardnadze. Few observers anticipate any new meaningful flexibility on Mr. Shevardnadze's part. If anything, the Politburo seems to be attaching new geopolitical significance to the islands. The Soviet government has been expected to small divisions, and old aircraft have been replaced with more modern MIG-23 fighters and

the Kremlin. And Mr. Nakasone is under no real domestic pressure to win Soviet favor. The business community has lost a lot of its former enthusiasm for a major expansion in trade with the Soviets. The growing sophistication of the Japanese economy reduces the need for Soviet raw materials. The world oil glut also is a factor. There is a consensus that more serious domestic discord and tension with the United States. His concern is a reminder that an adversary's more skillful diplomacy is not always cause for jubilation.

Not there much pressure from opposition parties. There is unanimity among the Japanese political opposition, the Communists, that the Northern Territories should be returned. The pacifist sentiment of

a decade ago has largely faded away. Opinion polls indicate a renewed approval of alliance with America.

The Shevardnadze visit is likely to result in some improvement of bilateral contacts. Yet a decision of 135 SS-20 missiles and approximately 15 TU-22M Backfire bombers in this area, the Soviet Union is not likely to go back on the Nakasone government. And there is an appreciation that a rapid economic development of Siberia may bring new danger to Japan. As the region's importance grows economically, so does Moscow's impulsion to protect it with an intimidating military power.

Diplomacy can hardly resolve this conflict of interest. But a more imaginative and sensitive Soviet approach to Japan, even while conducting essentially the same policy, can make a considerable difference.

A leading member of the Diet from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party talked about this "highly sensitive" subject. Gorbachev, without yielding anything of substance, claims some sectors in Japan to complete economic cooperation. That would not change the course of Japanese foreign policy, but might prove sufficient to create serious domestic discord and tension with the United States. His concern is a reminder that an adversary's more skillful diplomacy is not always cause for jubilation.

The writer is a senior adviser at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington. He contributed this view to the Los Angeles Times.



Momentum of Geneva Summit Must Be Maintained

By Evgeny Chosudovsky

GENEVA — Some time has passed since the Geneva summit last November 10, not surprisingly, the event and its impact continue to exercise our minds.

The first feeling of optimism remained *Slova Bopul* (Glorify be to God), as Soviet people, nonbelievers and believers alike, exclaim when things have gone reasonably well. For the outcome of the summit does hold out promise for an improvement and stabilization of U.S.-Soviet relations and a better world politically.

The decision of the two leaders to make a fresh start has proved to be crucial. A meaningful joint statement was adopted despite fundamental differences on international issues. This decision should be more widely known, for it lists significant areas of agreement and political commitment on major aspects of peace and security, gives indications of new initiatives in diverse fields of bilateral cooperation, and sets out a mechanism for putting the U.S.-Soviet dialogue on a regular basis.

It is, above all, due to the intensive interaction between the two powerful men that the summit has generated the initial psycho-political confidence and trust between the two leaders. More constructive relationship after many years of suspicion and hostility.

In his personal talks, in their private talks, he and Ronald Reagan "looked into each other's eyes." As an eminent psychiatrist held, given empathy and the desire to establish a rapport, a measure of trust between persons of different philosophies, political opinions and cultural backgrounds is possible, particularly if they cannot do business together without it.

The two leaders now know much better where they stand. They have, no doubt, gained insights into each other's motives, preoccupations and approaches, and endeavored to shed many preconceived impressions and misperceptions. But as long as the arms buildup continues, suspicion cannot be eliminated and the full potentialities of cooperation will not be realized. It should now be easier for Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan to reach a fruitful understanding.

For the first time in the history of U.S.-Soviet relations, provision has been made for two successive arms summits. No longer will these gatherings be isolated ad hoc occurrences. They should become the high points in a virtually institutionalized process of continuing multi-level contacts.

Failed trust is necessary to induce a concerted political action. But unless such action produces tangible, follow-up results in the near future, trust will be eroded.

The implementation phase has actually started. Though nothing definite has yet happened in the key areas, the major obstacle to differences over the Strategic Defense Initiative — remains, it is to be hoped that the summit moves on a tentative test-run mechanism and a timetable for total nuclear disarmament will get some response.

session of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, sponsored by the Stockholm Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, recently ended on a positive note. A new course in reducing levels of armaments has been initiated.

If concerted action after Geneva fails to produce tangible results soon, the impetus will be eroded.

reached. Cultural exchanges have resumed. One sees a reflective and receptive mood on both sides.

If the momentum grows in the coming months, especially in the military sector, there is a good chance of another constructive encounter between the two leaders. For the first time since the summit, Mr. Gorbachev said after the summit that if the arms race gets out of hand, the political climate becomes poisonous. If this is so, political solutions must be found before it is too late.

For this reason, the collective ingenuity of all concerned should be mobilized to resolve the more immediate problems, but also to explore long-term solutions. The intergovernmental process should be supplemented by other types of exchanges.

The constructive approach between the American Council of Learned Societies and the Soviet Academy of Sciences has established more than a hundred joint research groups in diverse disciplines. In popular science, these groups' work could stimulate the political discourse.

The proposal advanced recently on this page (*The U.S.-Soviet Dialogue: A New Initiative*, Oct. 23) by Richard N. Gardner "to provide for a more satisfactory channel of communications between American and Soviet leadership groups" also deserves serious consideration. This makes it harder to the setting-up of an advisory facility for a

continuing, informal dialogue on the political and military issues. West relations, between a small number of outstanding personalities and possibly a major Third World figure. The choice of the city of Calcutta for the first official encounter on neutral ground proved felicitous. The hosts ensured the smooth navigation of the first official encounter on neutral ground proved felicitous. The hosts ensured the smooth navigation of the first official encounter on neutral ground proved felicitous.

The Swiss Confederation in 1983, spoke wise and statesmanlike words of welcome and encouragement to the two leaders, and hosted a number of well-attended functions. This contributed to the good atmosphere and the promising outcome. The unexpected invitation to Mr. Gorbachev to preside over the final signing ceremony bears witness to the esteem of the two powers. Moments for Switzerland's special role in world affairs and for Geneva's firmly rooted international vocation.

The writer, a Soviet citizen, is a former senior official of the United Nations and the Soviet Institute for Training and Research. He contributed this column, which reflects only his own views, to the International Herald Tribune.

10 Commandments for the Arms Talks

By Edward L. Rowan

WASHINGTON — As the United States and Soviet Union resume the fourth round of the strategic arms talks in Geneva, it seems useful to reflect on lessons learned in past negotiations with Moscow.

While much of the discussion of arms control concerns the merits of substantive positions, negotiating techniques are also important. I have drawn up a list of "10 commandments," or practical principles, for negotiating with Moscow. While much of the discussion of arms control concerns the merits of substantive positions, negotiating techniques are also important. I have drawn up a list of "10 commandments," or practical principles, for negotiating with Moscow.

Remember that the Russians find it hard to understand the American position. They believe that the United States is always in a position to make concessions. They are not so much interested in the substance of the talks as in the fact that the United States is always in a position to make concessions. They are not so much interested in the substance of the talks as in the fact that the United States is always in a position to make concessions.

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Don't be deceived by words: Years of dialogue with the Russians have taught me, like all in Washington, that words mean what they want them to mean. They call their troops "peacekeepers" and their missiles "defensive." They use the word "defensive" to mean "offensive." They use the word "defensive" to mean "offensive."

Don't misinterpret the human element: While Soviet negotiators can be pleasant and appear conciliatory, in the end they are always tough bargainers and dedicated Communists. An apparent meeting of the minds one day is often totally forgotten or repudiated by the next.

Remember that the Russians find it hard to understand the American position. They believe that the United States is always in a position to make concessions. They are not so much interested in the substance of the talks as in the fact that the United States is always in a position to make concessions. They are not so much interested in the substance of the talks as in the fact that the United States is always in a position to make concessions.

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Hungary Is Model for Gorbachev

By Thomas H. Naylor

DURHAM, North Carolina — In his effort to put new life into the Soviet economy, Mikhail S. Gorbachev is paying close attention to what is happening in Hungary.

Since 1968, the Hungarians have been quietly moving toward a free enterprise, market-oriented economy. Free enterprise flourishes among small firms, and the size limitation on these firms was recently raised. In these firms, private and state-owned tasks compete vigorously to provide service. State-owned firms have the right to go bankrupt, and it has become easier for fire-fighters to be dismissed.

The Hungarian Development Bank has introduced interest-bearing industrial bonds to help companies raise capital from foreign investors. An active bond market now exists. The inside betting is that by 1990, Hungary will be a free enterprise, with the Hungarians' exact monetary policy in place. The state's role is to control the money supply, to make shares available to employees, and to encourage foreign investment.

The Soviet Union, since 1984, has been the Soviet Union's most important economic partner. The Soviet Union's most important economic partner is the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's most important economic partner is the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's most important economic partner is the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's most important economic partner is the Soviet Union.

Compared with the 273 million people spread over 15 heterogeneous republics in the Soviet Union, Hungary is a small, homogeneous country of only 10.5 million. But the Soviet Union seems eager to emulate parts of the Hungarian experience. In January 1984, the Soviet Union began implementing a series of "economic experiments" first announced by Yuri V. Andropov in July 1983. Their objective was to introduce decentralization in enterprises belonging to the central government.

The enterprises' managers, who have the freedom to decide on production, prices and domestic and international marketing strategies, report increased output and efficiency, reduced production lead times, lower costs, higher profits, increased benefits and improved employee morale. Rigid centrally planned targets and controls are giving way to flexible market-oriented planning, and the role of Gosplan, the Soviet planning agency, is being redefined.

Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, visited Hungary in 1984. He was the first Soviet foreign minister to visit Hungary since 1956. He was the first Soviet foreign minister to visit Hungary since 1956. He was the first Soviet foreign minister to visit Hungary since 1956.

To coordinate the economic experiments, Mr. Gorbachev has called upon another Georgian, Valeriy Vladimirovich, newly appointed deputy chairman of Gosplan and one of the most highly regarded Soviet managers.

Staples argue that the Soviet Union has been talking about "changing the economic mechanism" since the 1950s. But they overlook the fact that a 40-year-old Soviet manager does not remember World War II, and that eight years after Stalin died, he had not experienced the oppressive political and economic conditions of the 1930s and 1940s and has been spared some of the economic fears of those people who lived through World War II.

Some managers of the new breed are pragmatic, nonideological and sophisticated. Those who have sampled Western technology, including aerobics, television, designer clothes and fancy automobiles — have learned that their value systems seem to be close to those of American "yuppies." But these are precisely the kinds of values that have made Hungary's economic reforms and will be required to activate the incentives on which the Gorbachev reforms are based.

The writer is professor of economics and business administration at Duke University's Fuqua School of Business Administration, in Durham, North Carolina. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTER

Libyan Role in Westland?

In "Terror: Has Reagan Really?," the *New York Times* (Oct. 10), William Safire wrote that the present Westland helicopter is owned by the Libyan government. On the other hand, the *New York Times* (Oct. 10), William Safire wrote that the present Westland helicopter is owned by the Libyan government. On the other hand, the *New York Times* (Oct. 10), William Safire wrote that the present Westland helicopter is owned by the Libyan government.

JOHN J. DE BRUYCKER, Brussels.

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Hungary Model for Gorbachev

By Thomas H. Hall

DURHAM, N.C. — The Soviet effort to reform its economy is being compared to the Hungarian model by some Western observers. The Hungarian model is not a free market economy, but a system of state-owned enterprises that are managed by workers' councils. The Hungarian model is being compared to the Soviet effort to reform its economy because of the similarities between the two systems. The Hungarian model is a system of state-owned enterprises that are managed by workers' councils. The Hungarian model is being compared to the Soviet effort to reform its economy because of the similarities between the two systems.



The Associated Press

Mitterrand Decorates West Germans

President François Mitterrand of France embraced Lieutenant General Hans-Henning von Snaar of West Germany on Thursday after awarding him the Cross of the Commander of the Legion of Honor in Baden-Baden, West Germany, during a visit by French and German officials to French troops. Mr. Mitterrand also awarded medals to other French and German officers during the visit.

U.S. Encouraged by Gorbachev's Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

"liquidation" of intermediate-range missiles in Europe, Mr. Spokes said the U.S. was concerned that the timetable for reductions appeared to favor the Soviets. He said it would be "helpful" if the Soviets would agree to "stand aside" from their previous demands that British and French nuclear systems be counted against those allowed the U.S. in Europe. Mr. Gorbachev did not make this demand in his statement.

Mr. Spokes also reiterated the U.S. demand that the Soviet missile system in Europe not simply be moved to Asia. He said the U.S. still wants global limits on such missiles.

The administration was surprised by the Soviet offer, just as it was received at the White House. Two senior arms control officials were telling reporters at a briefing there that a new Soviet position was unlikely until after the Soviet party congress in February.

Earlier, a White House official said the administration was "very interested" in some of Mr. Gorbachev's proposals, which touched on just about every area of arms negotiations in which the two nuclear superpowers are engaged, and some new ones.

The Soviet proposals cover nuclear testing, chemical weapons, conventional forces in Europe, confidence-building measures in Europe and even futuristic concepts such as laser beams.

Some U.S. officials were particularly intrigued by the proposal on intermediate-range missiles. The Gorbachev blueprint fit into a long series of Kremlin declarations aimed at bringing public pressure on the United States and maintaining the momentum of a so-called Soviet peace campaign, they said.

But diplomats identified several key points made by Mr. Gorbachev that implied a shift in Soviet thinking.

The offer of a detailed stage-by-stage plan with deadlines was one innovation.

Mr. Gorbachev also went further than before in offering on-site verification whenever necessary by outside inspection if the United States would join the Soviet Union in halting all underground nuclear testing immediately.

In the most far-reaching shift, Mr. Gorbachev called for "the complete elimination of intermediate-range missiles of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. in the European zone, both ballistic and cruise missiles" within eight years.

Opposition In France Signs Joint Program

By Michael Dobbs

PARIS — France's rightist opposition pledged Thursday to relax state controls over the French economy and denationalize large sectors of industry if it regains power in parliamentary elections in March.

The two main opposition parties presented a joint 20-point program that included a promise to repeal disputed laws on the press and electoral reform passed by the Socialist-dominated National Assembly.

But it stopped short of going back on social changes introduced since President François Mitterrand came to power in May 1981.

With two months before the elections, the latest opinion polls suggest that the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic and the center-right Union for French Democracy are likely to win a comfortable overall majority in the 552-seat National Assembly, making them to form a government. But the polls also indicate a narrowing in the gap between left and right as the electoral campaign begins.

Political analysts said that the content of the opposition program raised the prospect of an early trial of strength between a rightist government and a leftist president who has two years of his seven-year mandate to run.

The stability of France's Fifth Republic, introduced by Charles de Gaulle in 1958, has depended now on the ability of a president to retain the support of the National Assembly.

Signing the program for the neo-Gaullist, former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said that France needed a government that would put an end to the "era of uncertainty" and put France back on its feet. Mr. Chirac is considered a likely prime minister if the right wins even if they do not get a majority of the vote. Mr. Chirac accused Mr. Mitterrand of manipulating the voting system to prevent a rightist landslide in the March elections.

The latest polls suggest that the Socialists could win up to 320 seats in the assembly under proportional representation, putting them in a position where they could wield influence even if they are unable to form a government. Under the old system, the Socialists could have ended up with fewer than 100 seats.

The opposition parties said they would repeal a law forbidding newspaper groups from controlling more than 15 percent of the national or provincial press.

The program includes a promise to crack down on illegal immigration. The far right National Front has urged immigration into the main plank of its electoral platform and threatens to take votes away from the mainstream opposition.



Jacques Chirac



Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

Britons in the European Parliament Defy Thatcher in Westland Debate

Reuters

STRASBOURG, France — Conservative British members of the European Parliament defied Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Thursday and called for a European rescue of Westland PLC, the helicopter company.

Despite Mrs. Thatcher's appeals from London, the Conservatives also refused to tone down criticism of a rival U.S. bid, warning that a link-up of Westland and the Sikorsky Division of United Technologies Inc. would amount to handing over Europe's technological secrets to the United States.

The Conservative group joined Democrats, Socialists, Liberals and Communists in an emergency debate in approving a motion backing the European bid as a way of preventing increased U.S. industrial control in Europe.

A Conservative member, Derek Pragg, said that losing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization "should not mean we are content to be subcontractors to the U.S."

Mr. Pragg warned that if the U.S. bid was accepted, it would mean the loss of 29,000 jobs in the British company with Italy's Fiat SpA, could put Westland's participation in European Community projects at risk.

"All technological secrets transmitted to Westland would be a 180-degree turn at the European Parliament. Only three of the 34 Conservatives in the debate broke ranks, two abstaining and one, Bryan Cassidy, voting against the call. The other 11 European Conservatives did not vote."

Mrs. Thatcher came in for strong criticism from other members, being accused by a Dutch Liberal, Gijb De Vries, of failing to realize Britain's future lay with Europe and not the United States.

Palestinian Is Sentenced On Arms Charges in Cyprus

Reuters

LARNACA, Cyprus — A Cypriot court sentenced a Palestinian to seven years in prison Wednesday after he admitted trying to smuggle arms hidden in four Cypriot wine bottles onto a Swissair flight to Jordan on Dec. 17.

The three-judge court sentenced Sami Anis Matar Nazz, 26, a resident of Dubai in the United Arab Emirates, after he said the arms were to be smuggled to guerrillas in the Israeli-occupied territories.

Voyager-2 Finds 6 More Moons Around Uranus

The Associated Press

PASADENA, California — The Voyager-2 spacecraft has discovered six more small moons around the planet Uranus, doubling to 12 the number of moons now known to orbit the seventh planet from the Sun, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said Thursday.

Voyager may find as many as 18 additional moons, which would raise the total to 30 and "mean that Uranus has more moons than any of the other planets," said Ellis Sittler, deputy leader of the Voyager project at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here, which operates NASA's unmanned space exploration program.

Saturn, with 30 moons, is the planet with most known moons in the solar system, followed by Jupiter with 16, Dr. Miner said.

Five of Uranus's moons had been discovered by telescopes on Earth, while the sixth was discovered by Voyager-2 in late December. Its discovery was announced Jan. 8. Scientists found the latest six moons by examining long-exposure photographs taken by Voyager-2's cameras between Jan. 3 and Monday, NASA scientists said.

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Arms Talks Reconvene At Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

The two sides are under pressure to make progress toward an agreement before Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev meet again this year. A date for that meeting has not been announced.

The Geneva talks are resuming with the two sides still sharply divided over space-based defense but vowing to work for early progress in other areas where they share "common ground."

In a joint communiqué at the summit meeting, the two sides said they shared common ground in some areas, including the principle of 50-percent reductions in nuclear forces and "the idea" of an interim agreement on limiting intermediate-range nuclear forces.

But many obstacles remain. Mr. Reagan has said that while the two sides agreed on the principle of 50-percent reductions in nuclear arsenals, they were divided over how to distribute them. In his statement Wednesday, Mr. Gorbachev referred only to reducing "relevant arms."

Extended Surveillance Is Reported for Czech

Is Reported for Czech

VIENNA — A court in Prague has upheld the seven-month prison sentence of a Czechoslovak dissident accused of slandering the Communist system and ordered three additional years of police surveillance, émigré sources said Thursday.

Petr Cimlik, a signatory of the manifesto of the Czechoslovak human rights group, Charter 77, was arrested last year after an argument in a Prague restaurant where he complained about prices being higher than allowed.

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Nomenclatural Enumeration

LONDON—Some, of course, start with the front page. But other regular readers of the Times open first to their favorite parts. The religious notes and nature column are excellent value, while others find a strange fascination in the schedule of royal engagements.

January 17, 1985

Modern Fiction on the Couch

by Anatole Broyard

NEW YORK—After retiring from 27 years of psychoanalytic practice, a friend of mine became an avid reader of contemporary novels. "I've always wanted to read novels," he said. "Thirty years ago when I was in training, I studied the great novelists as well as Freud because they helped me to understand, in a different vocabulary, the vagaries of passion."

ing for the past or future, that I couldn't help loving them. Naturally there were patches of ugliness too, but these are the inevitable disadvantages of being born into a family and the world.

me in analysis was the patient's voice. No singer or composer could express all the changes of voice that an excited, pensive or raging human being produces. But current fiction tends to be curiously dispassionate in its voice. I don't hear the break and tide of rhythm, the pulling for breath or the squawk or shriek of certain words, like bird or animal cries. And the images—those creatures from the black legend that used to haunt my consultation room—where are they?

Carnegie Conducting Date: Self-Publicity for Penderecki

by Bernard Holland

NEW YORK—The creator of "Threnody to the Victims of Hiroshima," "Urencia" and other musical lamentations looked exceedingly prosperous at the Oak Room of the Plaza Hotel. Krzysztof Penderecki was on his way to Washington for the premiere of his "Polish Requiem" with the National Symphony Orchestra under Mstislav Rostropovich, and he was to conduct the Krakow Philharmonic on Saturday in a Carnegie Hall concert devoted to his music and that of Shostakovich.



Krzysztof Penderecki

Penderecki is the product of a thorough, tradition-bound education. "I studied mainly the violin, and at the Krakow Conservatory I learned counterpoint, harmony and orchestration in the old ways. I had to write 50 fugues. New Western music isn't forbidden there."

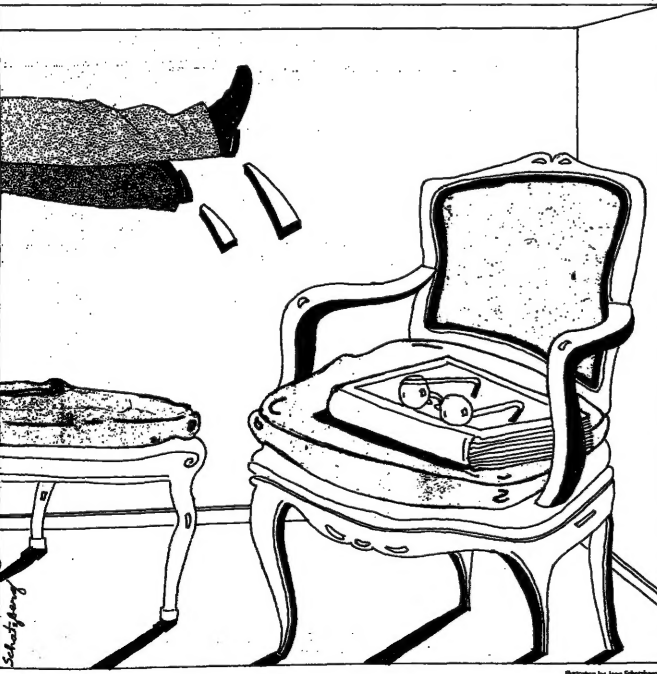


Illustration by John Schuchman

Why 'Revolution' Is Revolting

by Vincent Canby

NEW YORK—The reporter for a large London weekly had called to discuss when the director of the film "Revolution" would be in New York. He was asked to write a review of the film, which is about the American Revolution. The film is directed by John Huston and stars Paul Scofield as George Washington.

(1940), shot in part in Williamsburg, Virginia, also died poorly in spite of a cast headed by Cary Grant and Bette Davis. The film "Revolution" is a movie that only the most wishful thinking and patriotic sentiment could love. It's a huge disappointment, not only because it was directed by the man who made "Chariots of Fire" and "Greyhound," but because the story of the American Revolution is a great one, though still uncharted by filmmakers.

MARY BLUME

up will always rank high, and right now readers are in a tizzy about first names. On Jan. 23, the Reverend John Tichener of North Devon writes to tell everyone about his research in the General Register Office concerning the spelling of English and Welsh first names. He ended his letter asking whether anyone knew a Kerenhap, citing almost by return mail one of the shortest replies ever printed in the Times:

But sneaking up there are Richard and Nicholas, while Alice has dislodged Katherine. Keep an eye, by all means, on Benjamin and Frances, and sigh for David, William, Sarah and Lucy.

One question that comes to mind is why, Continued on page 8

Hudson, Pacino: Director and star of a huge disappointment.

Continued on page 9

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Business Flier Still Getting Raw Deal on Europe Prices

by Roger Collins

A YEAR ago, in the first of these columns, I asked the question: Is the business traveler being ripped off by airlines? The answer was, and still is, a qualified "yes." Many executives feel they are being short-changed by airlines on their so-called short-haul flights in Europe. The answer was, and still is, a qualified "yes." Many executives feel they are being short-changed by airlines on their so-called short-haul flights in Europe. The answer was, and still is, a qualified "yes." Many executives feel they are being short-changed by airlines on their so-called short-haul flights in Europe.

Instead, what most airlines are doing is extending their business class service by adding more and more frills. SAS is a good example of an airline that is developing its already excellent business service to provide more facilities on the ground. Carlson says: "There's a limit to what you can do in the aircraft cabin. Competition will be much more on the ground in future. We are changing from being an airline company to a total services company."

Instead of cutting fares, most lines are adding frills.

lation formula, which provides for "airline zones" that would fix maximum and minimum prices of air routes and leave the airlines to decide how to operate them.

Prices of the inevitable, the airlines have come up with a watered-down proposal to come up with discount fares. Several of the airlines, including British Airways, KLM, and others, have agreed to a new set of rules. The airlines have come up with a watered-down proposal to come up with discount fares. Several of the airlines, including British Airways, KLM, and others, have agreed to a new set of rules.

At the same time, the British and Dutch governments are forging more liberal airline agreements in Europe. And there is a mounting consumer movement pressing for more pricing flexibility for the business traveler. Geoffrey Lipman, a former top official of the IATA recently turned consumer advocate, is now at the International Foundation of Airline Passengers Association. He said: "I suspect that the EC Commission will not allow airlines to experiment just with discount fares, but that airlines are going to be pushed to come out with some scheme for the business traveler."

At least two airlines have come halfway to meet the business traveler's need for a cheap or ticket. British Airways offers its Eurobird ticket on all routes to and from Britain. This hybrid between discount and flexible fares costs about 80 percent of business class. You fly in the back cabin without frills. Although you can't change your route or return flight if you upgrade to a more expensive time segment.

British Airways says if there are serious moves toward liberalization in Europe this year it will put Time Flier fares on all its routes. Air France and Swissair are experimenting with similar moves on routes between France and Switzerland. Such initiatives will help to bring a real economy choice to the business traveler.

TRAVEL Tanzania's Pristine Serengeti Park

by Edward A. Gargan

SERONERA, Tanzania — A hard day's drive from Lond-Rover from Mount Kilimanjaro — that ponderous, snow-capped giant that seems to weigh down the eastern horizon — lie the southern edges of the Serengeti National Park, the centerpiece of several magnificent wildlife areas scattered across northern Tanzania.

Here, after the November rains, more than a million wildebeest and hundreds of thousands of zebras move south, spreading over the plains like spilled coffee across a tilted floor. To the north, elephants trundle through woodlands, and lions, following the migration, hunt wildebeest, zebras or gazelle.

To the south and west, looking as if cleanly scooped from the surrounding highlands, the Ngorongoro Crater provides a home for a profusion of animals, including the increasingly rare black rhinoceros.

To visit the Serengeti is neither easy nor inexpensive. In Kenya, just across the border, are a multitude of game reserves accessible both at reasonable cost and in considerable comfort. Unlike the Serengeti, however, the Kenyan parks are crowded with minibuses and Land-Rovers. There is a price premium for the parks in Kenya.

A bit larger than the state of Connecticut, the Serengeti National Park is interlarded with a few dirt roads and tracks, some of which become impassable during the rainy seasons. The road into the park, a hard-packed yellow dirt surface, runs straight from the Olduvai Gorge across the plains to Seronera and the Seronera Wildlife Lodge, one of two lodges in the park.

First, a narrow, bushy road with the blue sky by a distant horizon, the Serengeti plains swallow the visitor in a remote silence. The grass, only fractions of an inch high, is being nibbled by the zebras, which are contented against the rough soil, bare yellow, there a reddish-orange, baking under the midday sun. Along the road, a pile of bleached bones, or more often just a skull of a zebra or a wildebeest, hints at a lone seagull on a rough wood blanket. There are no trees.

Altogether, a herd of Thomson's gazelles comes into view, their heads lowered as they graze on the sparse grass. Some look up quickly, their heads wagging doglike as they sense the intruder. Suddenly they are gone, then the others, turn and sprint away, clouds of dust exploding from their hooves.

In places the plain is dotted with angular dirt mounds called by termites. By a pool of water, a small herd of zebras is grazing. A lioness is lying down, looking back suspiciously.

Halfway to Seronera, a clump of manure-gray bushes appears, isolated on the plain as if scattered in a giant game of marbles. Called kopjes, one of half a dozen such rock formations in the park, these have been named the Simba Kopjes because they have been home to prides of lions from time to time.

The number and variety of wildebeest begin to increase as scattered acacia trees emerge on the horizon. A family of baboons, the mother with her infants and younger children scurrying in front followed by a large, lumbering male, wanders across the road toward the tree-shaded Seronera River. A tall, plumed rooster bustard gazes into the distance.

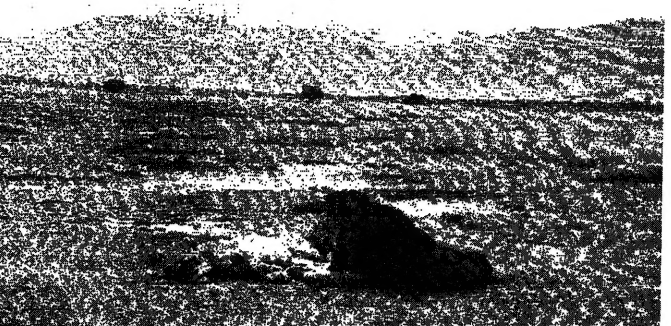
In Seronera — an artificial settlement created as a site for a wildlife lodge, the headquarters of the national park and a center of research on animal behavior — the edges of the woodlands push around the scattering of buildings, which seem out of place. The lodge, a rambling stone and gypsum structure, seems woven into kopje. Wooden staircases snail between towering boulders and large picture windows in the sitting room overlook the plain to the north. All the rooms are spread around a rectangular courtyard, with their windows offering unobstructed views of the park. Hundreds of rock hyraxes — toxic little mammals about the size of a rabbit — live in the kopje, scampering around as visitors move about the lodge.

After nightfall, when the relative quiet of the day gives way to an explosion of animal cries and insect calls, many of the animals that are inactive during the day begin moving around, often very close to the lodge, making it dangerous to wander about in the dark.

Stunties come early. A cresset of orange in the blackness seems in the distance. The blackness seems to drain into it, and the violet-black night is slowly transformed with shrimp-colored hues. Gradually the plain takes shape and the silhouettes of acacia trees give way to three-dimensional woodlands. This is the best time to head into the woodlands, the time when many of the animals are still active, when it is possible to still see the large cats hunting.

Setting off across the western bank of the Seronera River, along barely discernible dirt paths, a herd of impala appears, its small group of chestnut-brown tops snail slowly by the river. At a place called Senger's Dam, half-muzzled hippo spray water from their nostrils, years before they return for their daytime rest. To the west, there are signs of the migration as long files of wildebeest move along a ridge like monks going to chapel.

Across the woodlands and plains, the wil-



Lions sleeping on the floor of the Ngorongoro crater.

debent, large, slate-gray animals who appear motionless with an expression of permanent stupidity offset only slightly by a flowing white beard, move in processions sometimes several miles long. At the migration's end, the southern plains are filled with yearlings with small, dark, translucent, more than a million wildebeest spotted evenly across the vast grassy expanse.

Under a patch of trees, a pride of lions sits eating a recently killed wildebeest. Two young cubs gambol about, intent more on play than food. Some of the lions see yearlings with small, dark, translucent, more than a million wildebeest spotted evenly across the vast grassy expanse.

On a solitary rock farther downriver, a cheetah sits watching a small herd of Thomson's gazelle. At times, herds of zebras graze across the path, heading south.

Many such drives from the lodge are possible through the park, although the rough roads and tracks require very long trips and, often, a 4-wheel drive vehicle. Elephants tend to be confined to the northern sections of the park, with giraffe found through much of the woodlands. The black rhinoceros, once frequent on the plains, has been virtually wiped out by poaching and is rarely seen.

From the Serengeti, one should spend at least a day at the Ngorongoro Crater, one of the most spectacular calderas on earth. Perched on the crater's edge, the Ngorongoro Wildlife Lodge offers a view of the crater floor 2,000 feet (610 meters) below the rim. At the crater's center, a large alkali lake like a mother-of-pearl water in the center of a plate of jade.

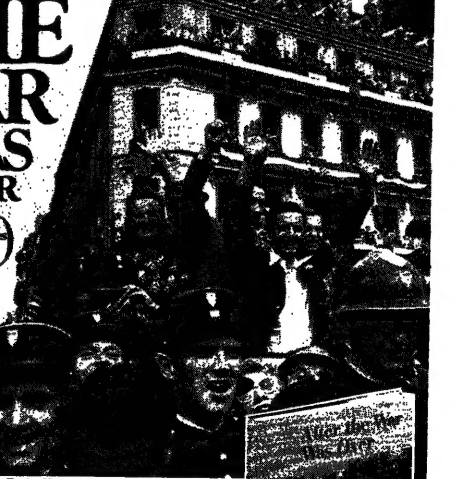
A fringe of trees straddles a thin stream of water that cuts through the crater floor. With

binoculars, herds of zebras and gazelles are easily visible. The floor of the crater spreads over 100 square miles (264 square kilometers) and contains an enormous concentration of wildlife. Early in the morning, clouds often shroud the lips of the crater in a filmy lull.

Hugging the wall of the crater, the Lerai Desert, a rocky road accessible only by four-wheel-drive vehicle, winds a mile and a half into the crater. At its end, a group of elephants stands quietly, ripping up huge

clumps of elephant grass, which grows shoulder high. There are well-worn paths across the crater floor, which is principally a broad grass plain dotted with swamps and small lakes. Here, unlike in the Serengeti, lions are more accustomed to vehicles and it is possible to approach within a few feet. Frequently, one finds a lone male lion prowling in the grass under the noon sun. Sometimes, one stumbles across lions hunting zebras or immediately after a successful kill.

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Hardcover, 200 pages, 168 duotone illustrations, 32x26cm (12.5x10.25in.)

Price: \$39.50 each, plus postage: \$4.00 each in Europe; \$12.00 each outside Europe.

'Revolution'

farmers, tradesmen, trappers and drifters, the war's most important battles were bloodless. They were fought in the legislatures of the individual colonies, in the quarrelsome sessions of the two Continental Congresses, in upper-class drawing rooms where powerful families were split by conflicting loyalties.

The American War of Independence was largely the work of (home-grown) aristocrats. It is no surprise that Government Morris, of the Morrisania (New York) Morrisons, one of the financial wizards of the new American government, later depicted the unworldly state, as well as the bloody execution, in the film *Revolution*.

By subtly mixing to their plan of filling the story of the American Revolution from the point of view of a man who has no point of view — a widowed Adirondack trapper named Tom Dobb (Pacino) — Hudson and Dillon have made a movie that provokes neither ideas nor emotions, but only laughter and confusion.

The movie jumps around in place and time so simply that it is impossible to follow the narrative. The actors, including Pacino, Donald Sutherland (as a sedate British sergeant-major) and Nastassja Kinski (as a young, high-born Manhattan woman on fire for the rebel cause), are too good at their jobs, though they all refuse to acknowledge the fact.

That the English and Norwegian locations on which the film was shot sometimes don't look much like America is not crucially important. However, one does wonder what they are doing in Philadelphia, where the film's last scenes take place, when the film's last scenes take place in Philadelphia "where I joined the patri-

ans", she's been learning how to sail on the Chesapeake Bay. Has she been spending her weekends at the shore? I don't really mind that Hudson discovers fossils along the Hudson River, but I do worry about how Kinski's Deirdre McCannabhy dashes back and forth between Philadelphia and Annapolis for her sailing lessons.

The film is sloppily written, edited and dubbed. Pacino's very first line in the film is spoken as if he were a ventriloquist through lips tightly sealed. The dialogue is pitifully corny, as when a ubiquitous figure, identified in the credits only as Liberty Woman (played by Annie Lennox of Eurythmics), says to the recruits going off to dislodge the British from Brooklyn Heights: "There's freedom in your gunshot, boys!"

Even more awkward is the way Hudson and his associates insert little signs of a raised social consciousness that seem to have more to do with today than with ordinary life in the new republic. Dobb's son, Ned, winds up marrying a nice British girl named Bella. In the course of the victory celebrations in Manhattan, an all-out-purposely omnino note is introduced as we hear a group of perfectly orchestrated black extras shouting: "We want freedom too!"

The movie goes so wrong — so unimaginative — that you begin to hope that some actor in a Nathan Hale mask will be pushed on to recite Hale's famous last words. Just as you begin to hope that some actor in a Nathan Hale mask will be pushed on to recite Hale's famous last words. Just as you begin to hope that some actor in a Nathan Hale mask will be pushed on to recite Hale's famous last words.

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DOONESBURY



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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	+1.00
AT&T	48.00	47.00	47.00	+1.00
GE	34.00	33.00	33.00	+1.00
Amgen	11.00	10.00	10.00	+1.00
Amgen	11.00	10.00	10.00	+1.00
Amgen	11.00	10.00	10.00	+1.00
Amgen	11.00	10.00	10.00	+1.00
Amgen	11.00	10.00	10.00	+1.00
Amgen	11.00	10.00	10.00	+1.00
Amgen	11.00	10.00	10.00	+1.00

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Ind.	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
Ind. Comp.	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
Transp.	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
Chem.	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
Auto	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63

NYSE Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
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NYSE	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
NYSE	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63

NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
NYSE	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
NYSE	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
NYSE	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
NYSE	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63

AMEX Diaries				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
AMEX	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
AMEX	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
AMEX	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
AMEX	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63

NASDAQ Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
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NASDAQ	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
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AMEX Most Actives				
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AMEX	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
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Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Bond	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
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Stocks Post Gains Again in N.Y.

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose moderately Thursday. Airline and computer stocks turned in stand-out performances in a fairly active session.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials jumped 14.34 to 1,541.63, bringing its gain for the past two sessions to 22.59 points.

Volume reached 130.46 million shares, up from 122.42 million Wednesday.

Analysts said some pleasant surprises among the first of the current crop of quarterly earnings reports had perked up investors' spirits.

They also said the market, and transportation stocks in particular, benefited from notable price declines in petroleum futures markets.

The latest gains came without much support from the credit markets, where prices and interest rates were mixed. Views of the interest rate outlook have been changing rapidly and often in the past several days.

First, signs of a strengthening U.S. economy chilled hopes for a cut in the Federal Reserve's discount rate. Then optimism about the chances for lower interest rates revived amid talk that the United States would propose this weekend that the so-called Group of Five nations make a coordinated effort to bring rates down.

But on Thursday some investors apparently concluded that their speculation was unfounded.

The pessimists on rates believe that the Fed is reluctant to promote easier credit now, with the pace of business activity evidently picking up.

The Fed report Thursday morning that industrial production increased 0.7 percent last month, on top of an upward-revised gain of 0.6 percent in November.

Computer stocks were strong for the second straight day. Digital Equipment, which reported of better-than-expected quarterly earnings on Wednesday, climbed 5% to 140.

International Business Machines, which is expected to issue an upbeat earnings report on Friday, rose 3% to 156.

Among the airlines, which would stand to benefit from lower fuel prices, AMR climbed 2% to 44%: UAL 3% to 52, and Delta Air Lines 2% to 41%.

In the energy sector, by contrast, Exxon dropped 1% to 52%: Amoco 1% to 61%: Chevron 1% to 3% and Mobil 1% to 3%.

ASA gained 1% to 40% and Homestake Mining 1% to 26% in the precious metals group. The price of gold reached an 18-month high in world markets Thursday.

M-1 Rises \$3.9 Billion

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$3.9 billion in early January, the Federal Reserve Board reported Thursday.

The Fed said M-1 rose to a seasonally adjusted \$625.5 billion in the week ended Jan. 6 from \$621.6 billion the previous week.

M-1 includes cash in circulation, deposits in checking accounts and nonbank travelers checks.

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	+1.00
AT&T	48.00	47.00	47.00	+1.00
GE	34.00	33.00	33.00	+1.00
Amgen	11.00	10.00	10.00	+1.00
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Chem.	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
Auto	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63

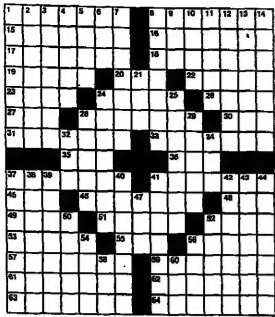
NYSE Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
NYSE	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
NYSE	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
NYSE	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
NYSE	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
NYSE	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63

NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
NYSE	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
NYSE	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
NYSE	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
NYSE	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
NYSE	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63

AMEX Diaries				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
AMEX	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
AMEX	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
AMEX	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
AMEX	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
AMEX	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63

NASDAQ Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
NASDAQ	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
NASDAQ	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
NASDAQ	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
NASDAQ	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63
NASDAQ	1,541.63	1,530.00	1,541.63	+11.63

صكنا من الامل



ACROSS

1 Aide
3 Comforter
13 Kennedy
16 Ambulance
17 Like St.
18 French
19 English
20 Devon river
21 Sleepy
22 G.B.S.
23 component
24 Reliever's
25 successes
26 "Ignorance
27 Stuttgart
28 skater's
29 surface
30 Tongues in
31 building
32 Make lace
33 Paul's
34 complement
35 Hierarchy
36 Waterproof
37 boat
38 Heroin
39 Debussy's
40 "Prodigal
41 Son
42 Ancient
43 Hebrew
44 Kingdom
45 Battery
46 terminal

DOWN

14 Tanager's robe
15 Streams on
16 Everlasting
17 knights' launce
18 "O'Connell
19 California
20 Kind
21 Kind of shooter
22 Maritime
23 Prop
24 Kind of shooter
25 Monetary
26 Number man
27 Less
28 Imagination
29 Legation's ant
30 Cause
31 Chief city of
32 ancient Cyprus
33 Where young
34 the lived
35 Like a
36 Mead
37 "the strength
38 of" Psalm
39 44
40 Plump
41 healthy
42 Valencian, e.g.
43 Heritage
44 Mavens
45 Without delay
46 Devour avidly
47 Legible
48 author
49 Director
50 Victorio
51 De
52 Smug type
53 specialist's
54 rec.
55 Comb. form

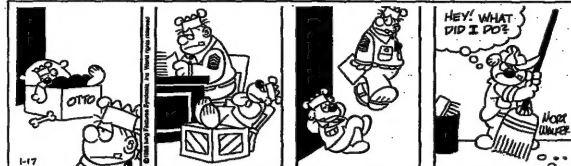
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BETTY BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

THE OUTER COAST

By Richard Betman. 384 pages. \$18.95.
Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1250 Sixth Avenue, San Diego, Calif. 92101.

THE ISLAND OF THE WHITE COW

By Deborah Tall. 224 pages. \$14.95.
Atheneum, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

THE WORLDS OF A MAASAI WARRIOR: An Autobiography

By Tejulu Ole Saitoti. 144 pages. \$16.95.
Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Alan Ryan

ANY right-minded historian knows that his-
tory is really the interview notes of indi-
viduals who, for the most part, were living their
lives pretty much the way we all do, as mas-
tern, making it up as we go along. A good
historian knows, too, that you can tap the
richness at any focal point and the stories will
be there, waiting.

That is just what Richard Betman has done
in "The Outer Coast." Starting on the morning
of May 14, 1969, and taking the coast of
California as his focal point, Betman spins out
the stories of the people who touched there and
helped to shape the place over the next hun-
dred years. The stories are wonderful, the per-
sonalities are interesting, and every one of
them breathes with the real life of humanity.

Father Junipero Serra, founder of California's
missionary order, was a true man of letters
and a true man of letters. He was a true man
of letters, and he was a true man of letters.
He was a true man of letters, and he was a
true man of letters. He was a true man of
letters, and he was a true man of letters.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS
1 AGATE
2 BURN
3 BURN
4 BURN
5 BURN
6 BURN
7 BURN
8 BURN
9 BURN
10 BURN
11 BURN
12 BURN
13 BURN
14 BURN
15 BURN
16 BURN
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50 BURN
51 BURN
52 BURN
53 BURN
54 BURN
55 BURN
56 BURN
57 BURN
58 BURN
59 BURN
60 BURN
61 BURN

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, an
exhibition match, both
teams bid to four spades. Con-
tractors pointed out that the
contract can be beaten in tri-
umf, but in practice is likely to
succeed.

North-South reached the
contract from the normal
North position. After a club
lead, the declarer was able to
take a quick discard on clubs
and had no difficulty.

In the replay, as shown,
South played the ace would lose a
trick. So West made the nor-
mal play of the spade nine, and

South made his contract by
taking the king and leading a
second round.

WEST
♠ A 7 4 3
♥ K 8 6 5
♦ A 7 4 3
♣ A 7 4 3

EAST
♠ K 10 9 8
♥ A 10 9 8
♦ K 10 9 8
♣ K 10 9 8

South is declarer. The
contract is 4♠.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumble words to form a sentence. Use each square to form four ordinary words.

HESE
CAINE
TUKJEN
DEELMY

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Algeria 62 72 62 72
Austria 62 72 62 72
Belgium 62 72 62 72
Bulgaria 62 72 62 72
Czechoslovakia 62 72 62 72
Denmark 62 72 62 72
France 62 72 62 72
Germany 62 72 62 72
Greece 62 72 62 72
Hungary 62 72 62 72
Italy 62 72 62 72
Japan 62 72 62 72
Korea 62 72 62 72
Laos 62 72 62 72
Malaysia 62 72 62 72
Philippines 62 72 62 72
Singapore 62 72 62 72
South Korea 62 72 62 72
Taiwan 62 72 62 72
Thailand 62 72 62 72
Vietnam 62 72 62 72

World Stock Markets

Via Agencies Franco-Press Jan. 16
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Country	Stock	Price
Algeria	Algeria	100.00
Austria	Austria	100.00
Belgium	Belgium	100.00
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	100.00
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	100.00
Denmark	Denmark	100.00
France	France	100.00
Germany	Germany	100.00
Greece	Greece	100.00
Hungary	Hungary	100.00
Italy	Italy	100.00
Japan	Japan	100.00
Korea	Korea	100.00
Laos	Laos	100.00
Malaysia	Malaysia	100.00
Philippines	Philippines	100.00
Singapore	Singapore	100.00
South Korea	South Korea	100.00
Taiwan	Taiwan	100.00
Thailand	Thailand	100.00
Vietnam	Vietnam	100.00

Country	Stock	Price
Algeria	Algeria	100.00
Austria	Austria	100.00
Belgium	Belgium	100.00
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	100.00
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	100.00
Denmark	Denmark	100.00
France	France	100.00
Germany	Germany	100.00
Greece	Greece	100.00
Hungary	Hungary	100.00
Italy	Italy	100.00
Japan	Japan	100.00
Korea	Korea	100.00
Laos	Laos	100.00
Malaysia	Malaysia	100.00
Philippines	Philippines	100.00
Singapore	Singapore	100.00
South Korea	South Korea	100.00
Taiwan	Taiwan	100.00
Thailand	Thailand	100.00
Vietnam	Vietnam	100.00

Country	Stock	Price
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Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	100.00
Denmark	Denmark	100.00
France	France	100.00
Germany	Germany	100.00
Greece	Greece	100.00
Hungary	Hungary	100.00
Italy	Italy	100.00
Japan	Japan	100.00
Korea	Korea	100.00
Laos	Laos	100.00
Malaysia	Malaysia	100.00
Philippines	Philippines	100.00
Singapore	Singapore	100.00
South Korea	South Korea	100.00
Taiwan	Taiwan	100.00
Thailand	Thailand	100.00
Vietnam	Vietnam	100.00

Country	Stock	Price
Algeria	Algeria	100.00
Austria	Austria	100.00
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Bulgaria	Bulgaria	100.00
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	100.00
Denmark	Denmark	100.00
France	France	100.00
Germany	Germany	100.00
Greece	Greece	100.00
Hungary	Hungary	100.00
Italy	Italy	100.00
Japan	Japan	100.00
Korea	Korea	100.00
Laos	Laos	100.00
Malaysia	Malaysia	100.00
Philippines	Philippines	100.00
Singapore	Singapore	100.00
South Korea	South Korea	100.00
Taiwan	Taiwan	100.00
Thailand	Thailand	100.00
Vietnam	Vietnam	100.00

